S.No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Firms which DVB propose to assign the task/involve.
II. DISTRIBUTION		
5.	Project for private distribution of electricity, to begin with in Trans-Yamuna area.	M/s. ICICI have been appointed as Consultant for assisting DVB in achieving private sector participation.

(d) The gap between demand and supply of power is expected to be bridged with private sector participation in generation. The involvement of private sector in distribution is expected to reduce T&D losses & theft and improve quality of power for consumers.

Minimum Needs Programme by Rural Electrification Corporation

839.SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selecting areas for implementation of "Minimum Needs Programme" by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC);

(b) the conditions of funding by REC to SEBs for the above programme;

(c) whether the programme is commercially viable; and

(d) the present status of the minimum needs programme after promulgation of recent Ordinance on setting up CERC/SERC?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The criteria for selecting areas for implementation of Minimum Needs Programme relating to rural electrification is as under:-

(i) All North-Eastern States and Union Territories, that is Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

(ii) All other States with less than 65% electrification level as on 31.3. 1985. In these States, districts having the least percentage of electrification are to be convered first.

(iii) All areas included in Tribal Sub-Plan.

(b) Terms and conditions of Projects under Minimum Needs Programme are as under:-

(i) Ceiling of loan outlay	Upto Rs. 250 lakhs per project
(ii) Period of loan	30 years
(iii) Rate of interest	12.5% p.a.
(iv) Viability criteria	Economic rate of return of 10%

(c) The project sanctioned under Minimum Needs Programme are required to be economically viable.

(d) There is no change.

Targets of Power Generation in Gujarat

840.SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether target for power generation in Gujarat for the year 1998-99 has been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how these targets are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Sector wise target for power generation of Gujarat State for the year 1998-99 is

1.	State Sector (GEB)	25410 MUs
2.	Private Sector	13650 MUs
3.	Central & State Corporations	11160 MUs
	Total	50220 MUs

(c) The target have been fixed after consultations with representatives of State Electricity Board and other utilities and after taking into account the past performance, maintenance schedules and other relevant factors. Going by part performance, it is

expected that the generation target figures are achievable.

Requirement of Power in Gujarat

841.SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any perspective plan in respect of requirement of power in Gujarat during the next decade has been prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how the requirement is proposed to be met; and

(d) what will be the role of State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) The Power requirement of Gujarat in the year 2001-02 is projected to be 9070 MW according to the 15th Electric Power Survey.

(c) and (d) From the projects under construction, being monitored by Central Electricity Authority, an additional capacity of 1805 MW is considered feasible in the State and Private sector in Gujarat during 1997 to 2002. Of this, around 1035 MW has been commissioned during 1997-98. In addition, Gujarat has been allocated liquid fuel for a capacity of 1230 MW. Further, Gujarat has a share in joint sector Sardar Sarovar Project (1450 MW) and the ongoing Vindhyachal Project in the Central sector. As the power from the liquid fuel projects would be sold within the State, the State Government would be monitoring the progress of these projects and bring them to successful completion.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेयजल योजनाएं

842. श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव: क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक से विशेष सहायता प्राप्त मध्य प्रदेश की अनेक पेयजल योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास लम्बित पड़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें हाल ही में पूरा किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या कम वर्षा और जलाशयों के अभाव से संबंधित पेयजल की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कोई दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबा गौड़ा पाटिल): (क) ग्रामीण बसावटों को सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विश्व बैंक से विशेष सहायता प्राप्त मध्य प्रदेश की कोई पेयजल योजना मंत्रालय में लम्बित नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) पेयजल राज्य का विषय है। ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति की अलग-अलग योजनाएं बनाने और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य स्वतंत्र हैं। इसीलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई कार्य योजना के अनुसार नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश की सभी बसावटों को 40 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति-दिन के राष्ट्रीय मानदंड के अनुसार सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

National Social Assistance Programme in Orissa

843. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of allocation made to Orissa for implementing National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the last three years;

(b) the number of people getting assistance under the programme; and

(c) the details of the extent of benefit given to a family/individual under NSAP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) and (b) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is being implemented in Orissa since 15th August, 1995. The allocation, funds released and number of beneficiaries under the three schemes of NSAP for the State of Orissa during the last three years has been given in the Statement. (*See* below)

(c) The NSAP has three componens namely, National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS).